

of those enrolled for work under the patronage of Doctor Torrey's name, the example of his own way of dealing with such names as *Wittia*, *Porteranthus* and *Neowashingtonia*.

NATIONAL MUSEUM,
WASHINGTON.

TWO NEW DEWBERRIES OF THE HISPIDUS GROUP

BY W. H. BLANCHARD

The first is a dewberry and belongs to the *Hispidus* group, but it is very distinct from anything yet described. I propose to name it

Rubus jacens sp. nov.

Small-stemmed glabrous-leaved plants with five thin, narrow leaflets, slender prickles, glanded hairs, late flowers, nearly prostrate and tipping freely.

New canes.—Stems decumbent at first, eventually nearly prostrate, 2 to 3.5 feet long, slender, terete, red above, green below, generally unbranched, without pubescence, tipping early in September. Primary prickles slender, slanting backward, set at random, about 20 to the inch of stem; secondary prickles smaller and weaker, quite as numerous, shading to tapering hairs tipped with small glands. Leaves delicate, thin, 5-foliolate, dark yellow-green above, light-green below, glabrous. Leaflets narrowly oval, long-pointed, wedge-shaped at the base, finely and somewhat doubly serrate (not serrate-dentate), the middle one about 2 inches long, the others smaller. Petiole and petiolules slender, grooved above, with slender, hooked prickles and a few glanded hairs; the petiolule of the middle leaflet 0.5 inch long, the side ones short, and the basal leaflets sessile.

Old canes.—Stems prostrate, prickles and glanded hairs considerably impaired, no old leaves remaining. Second year's growth entirely of leafy, erect branches or stemlets tipped with inflorescence, one from the axil of each old leaf. Axis of stemlets zigzag, terete, slender, faintly pubescent, with a few weak prickles and glandular hairs. Leaves 3-foliolate, pointed, cuneate at the base, sharply and in part doubly serrate, color and texture like those of new canes. Inflorescence a short raceme 1.5 inches long, prickles few and weak, glanded hairs few, pubescence faint, pedicels slender, 8 to 12, set at nearly a right angle to the axis, subtended by small bracts or often large ones, passing to small

unifoliolate leaves. Flowers small, 0.87 to 1 inch broad, petals one half as wide as long. Fruit globular, black, sweet and pulpy; drupelets rather large, more than 0.12 inch in diameter, 1 to 10. Flowers late in June, fruits late in August.

Type station, Alstead, N. H. Abundant over the large Bel-lows Pasture on Signal Hill, two miles north of Forester's Mill. On open land in dry ground. This is the only place I have found where this dewberry grows, though a friend brought it to me from a neighboring pasture. I first found it July 16, 1902, and have collected it several times. Like *Rubus hispidus* L., it is a slender plant and tips well; but that species is 3-foliolate and has thick, shining, broad, short-pointed, cuneate-dentate leaflets which survive the winter, and hispid bristles rather than weak prickles, hugs the ground and branches freely, and in many other ways is nearly the opposite of this species.

The second dewberry is also of the *Hispidus* group and has a considerable resemblance to *Rubus jacens*. It is named and described as follows:

***Rubus cubitans* sp. nov.**

Plants prostrate, glabrous, nearly destitute of prickles, bristles or glands, 5-foliolate, with thin, narrow, pointed leaflets, not surviving the winter.

New canes. — Stems slender, prostrate, 2 to 5 feet long, terete, red, glabrous and glandless. Prickles few, weak, set at random, slanting backward. Leaves small, 5-foliolate, glabrous, bright green on the upper surface, a little lighter on the lower. Leaflets narrow-oval, long-pointed, wedge-shaped at the base, finely and doubly serrate-dentate. Petiole and petiolules slender, grooved above, with slender, hooked prickles, the petiolule of the middle leaflet about 0.5 inch long, those of the side ones short and the basal leaflets sessile.

Old canes. — Stems killed back but little. Second year's growth entirely of leafy, erect branches or stemlets 4-6 inches long, tipped with inflorescence, one from the axil of each old leaf. Axis of branches zigzag, terete, slender; prickles very few and very weak. Leaves 3-foliolate, the leaflets broad-oval, rounded at the end; in color, serration and texture similar to those on the new canes. Inflorescence a broad raceme 2 inches long with 8-12 long, slender pedicels, glabrous, with occasional weak bristles and glanded hairs, subtended by rather large bracts.

Flowers 0.87 inch broad, petals narrow, one half as wide as long. Fruit small, globose, black, little maturing. Flowers before the middle of June, fruits early in August.

Type station in the southeastern part of Westminster, Vt., in the mowing and pasture surrounding the house of Geo. N. Banks. In dry or rich places, open ground.

I have known this plant since 1901 and have watched it closely. It seems to be a distinct species, but I do not know how widely it is spread. The detailed description gives it very little in common with *Rubus hispidus* L. and it is much earlier, blossoming two weeks before that species, when growing side by side.

WESTMINSTER, VERMONT.

SHORTER NOTES

GALACTIA ODONIA Griseb. — In his monograph of the West Indian Galactias, published in the second volume of "Symbolae Antillanae," Professor Urban states (p. 334) that he has not seen this species, no specimen being found in the herbaria of Göttingen, Kew, Cambridge or the British Museum; he therefore makes no disposition of it. A specimen is preserved, however, in the Columbia University herbarium, coming there in the collections of Professor Meisner, of Basle, presented by Mr. John J. Crooke; it is a type or cotype, bearing the number 864 of the collector, Rugel, who obtained it in western Cuba, and it enables me to reduce the species to the Cuban and Bahamian *Galactia rudolphoides* (Griseb.) Benth. & Hook., the earlier specific name.

N. L. BRITTON.

A NEW SOUTHERN CONVULVULUS. — It is generally understood that *Convolvulus Scpium* L. is an introduced species in America, and that in *C. americanus* (Sims) Greene, we have a closely related but indigenous species. *C. repens* L. of the southern states exhibits variations which, when they are better known, may be recognized as species. The species described below shows relationship toward both *Convolvulus americanus* and *C. repens*, but is so distinct from either in the character of its indument that I venture to describe it as new.